

1. TRUE OR FALSE: Typically there is a predictable pattern in the selection of victims in an active shooter incident.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
  
2. When an active shooter situation is in progress, what is usually required to stop the shooter and mitigate harm to victims?
  - a. Department of Homeland Security intervention
  - b. Immediate deployment of law enforcement
  - c. Unified confrontation of shooter by potential victims
  - d. Sudden remorse in the shooter for injuries inflicted
  
3. All of the following are good response practices in an active shooter situation EXCEPT FOR:
  - a. Being aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
  - b. Taking note of the nearest exits in any facility.
  - c. Staying in the office where you are and securing the door.
  - d. Running into the hallway immediately so you can escape.
  
4. In an active shooter situation, you must quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. The first possibility to consider is:
  - a. Quickly seek a safe environment through evacuation or sheltering.
  - b. Engage the shooter in a conversation in hope of ending the incident.
  - c. Take action. Do whatever you can to protect innocent people from the shooter.
  - d. Call 911. Your first duty is to notify authorities about what is happening.
  
5. When evacuating the premises during an active shooter incident, your responsibilities to others include:
  - Warning individuals not to enter the area where the active shooter may be.
  - Helping others escape, if possible.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Find the shooter and notify police of his/her exact location.
  - b. Attempting to move any wounded people to safety.
  - c. Preventing others from entering an area where the active shooter may be.
  - d. Helping colleagues grab important work and personal items on your way out.

6. If you can safely notify the 911 dispatcher or law enforcement officials about an active shooter incident while it is happening, when possible provide the following information initially:
- Location of the incident
  - Number of shooters, if more than one
  - Physical description of the shooter(s)
  - Number and type of weapons held by the shooter
  - How many people are with you if you are in a secure area
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Whether you had suspected such an incident would occur.  
b. Your guess as to how the shooter gained access to the space.  
c. Number of potential victims at the location.  
d. Where the facility's Emergency Action Plan is stored.
7. TRUE OR FALSE: Employees and customers are likely to follow the lead of managers or uniformed officials during an emergency situation.
- a. True.  
b. False.
8. When law enforcement officers arrive at an active shooter incident, their first priority is to:
- a. Remove wounded persons from the scene of the incident.  
b. Evacuate uninjured persons to safety.  
c. Seal off all escape routes so the shooter doesn't get away.  
d. Find and incapacitate the shooter.
9. TRUE OR FALSE: When creating an Emergency Action Plan, stakeholders who can provide valuable input include your human resources department, your training department (if one exists), facility owners/operators, loss prevention specialists, your property manager, and local law enforcement and/or emergency responders.
- a. True.  
b. False.

10. In an Emergency Action Plan, the emergency notification system would include provisions about alerting all of the following parties about an emergency EXCEPT FOR:
- a. Local law enforcement.
  - b. Workers' immediate family members.
  - c. Individuals at remote locations within the premises.
  - d. Local area hospitals.
11. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. Historically, employees who commit violent acts in the workplace typically just "snap," which is why it's impossible to prevent situations such as active shooter incidents.
  - b. If you notice characteristics of potentially violent behavior in an employee or coworker, you should collect evidence before alerting your supervisor or human resources department.
  - c. Regardless of the type of workplace violence, the chances for prevention improve with increased awareness of potential warning signs and rapid response to a problem.
  - d. Indicators of potentially violent behavior usually cannot be managed and treated; hence, the only way to effectively prevent workplace violence is to successfully screen for violent tendencies in job applicants.
12. After an active shooter incident is over, human resources and/or management should analyze the lessons learned and:
- a. Hold a press conference to describe how the organization handled the crisis and recognize law enforcement's exemplary response efforts.
  - b. Identify the shooter's mental health problems to exonerate the organization of any wrongdoing.
  - c. Require future potential employees to undergo mandatory psychological testing, to screen out anyone with mental health issues.
  - d. Develop an after-action report that describes how the Emergency Action Plan worked and how it might be improved.